

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 54 (46-58). Tomorrow variable. Today's temp. 11-17 (53-64). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 14-19 (56-59). Tomorrow unsettled. Yesterday's temp. 13-17 (55-59). CHANNEL: Moderate. SUNNY: Temp. 6-12 (42-58). Yesterday's temp. 6-12 (46-52). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

28,580

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1974

Established 1887

Ford Aides See Decline in Inflation

Tax-Cut Options Said to Be Ready

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — The Ford administration economic advisers today forecast a declining rate of inflation in the next few months and said that the administration would have a tax-cut program to readies if it is needed.

"We do look for a gradual easing of the rate of inflation to a 7-per-cent annual rate by year," said Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

The nation's inflation has been rising at a rate of between 10 and 12 per cent in the last year. Mr. Greenspan also said at an economic briefing for newsmen that the nation's jobless rate could continue to increase until it reached "something over 7 per cent" in the third quarter of 1975, that would mean an increase to about 6.4 million unemployed workers from the October total of 5 million.

More Than Expected

Mr. Greenspan said industry officials of workers, especially in the auto industry, were worse than expected and he said November could show a "very significant increase" from October, when it was 5 per cent.

Treasury Secretary William Simon, who was with Mr. Green span at the briefing, told newsmen that the administration's economic advisers would send President Ford a new list of economic options, including tax cuts if they are needed next year.

But Mr. Simon said that tax reductions had not yet been seriously suggested and represented only one of several possible options, which also still include an increase in the federal gasoline tax.

Mr. Greenspan said he would favor tax reductions only if, and he emphasized that if, there is a need to stimulate the economy to bring it out of a recession. He said the stimulation could come from tax reduction rather than spending increases.

The Main Thrust

Mr. Simon said that the "main thrust" of the administration's economic policy was still to control inflation, but he said it was possible that there will be some changes in economic policy in the months ahead.

But he said: "To focus entirely on recession would be a mistake; it would lead to higher inflation and higher unemployment." And he said a big increase in federal spending would not solve the recession.

Both Mr. Simon and Mr. Greenspan said they believed the nation's economy would resume growth by the third quarter of 1975.

Ford Appeals For Passage Of Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP) — President Ford has urged Congress to give him trade-negotiating authority to deal with serious economic problems at home and to help avert a worldwide "crisis of the most serious proportions."

Pleading for Congress to pass the trade bill before the month is out, Mr. Ford said yesterday that the world faces problems of energy, food, inflation and recession that threaten employment and income and "menace political and security relationships that the United States has taken a resolution to help constrain."

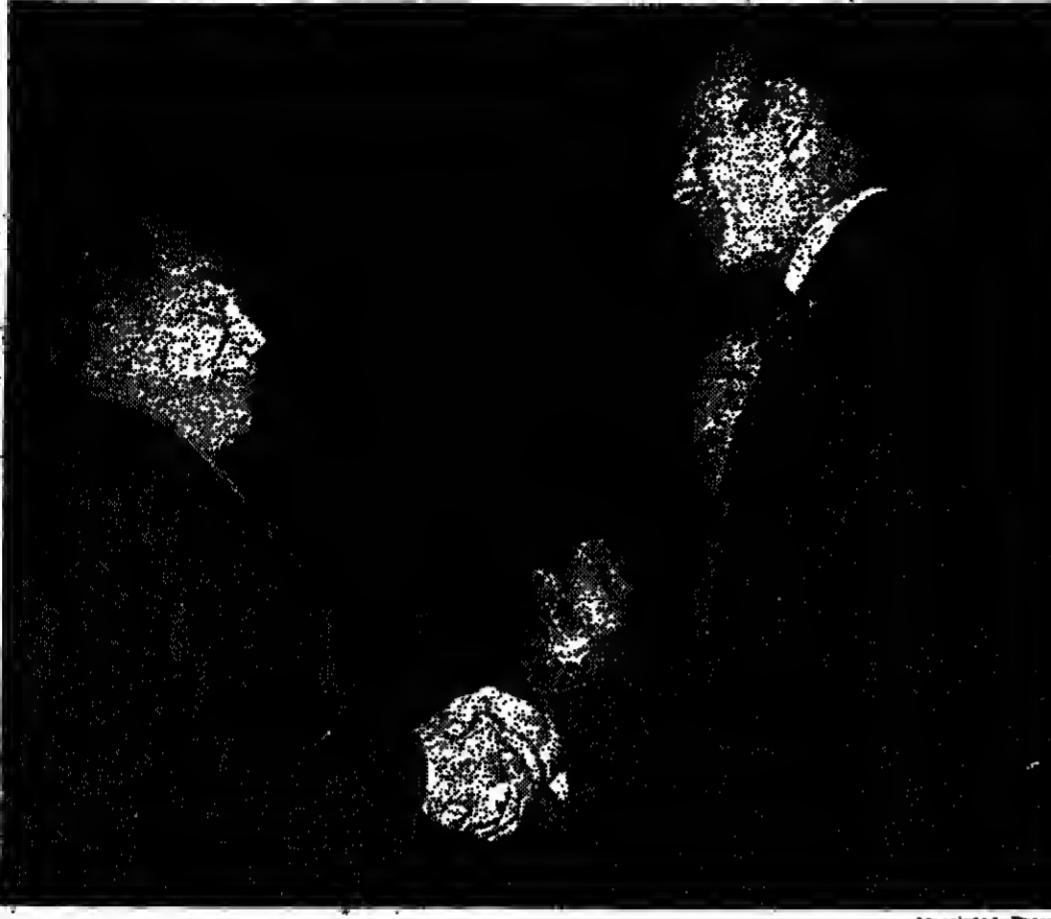
"Unless we approach these problems constructively and cooperatively with our principal trading partners, we and the world may face a crisis of the most serious proportions," the President told a coalition of business, civic and government leaders lobbying for passage of the bill.

Amendments Expected

In his 30-minute address to the American Conference on Trade, Mr. Ford did not mention the issue of the emigration of Russian Jews. But he recognized that congressional efforts to pass the bill this year may depend on confirming the legislation to trade agreements.

Mr. Ford said failure to pass the bill "will gravely affect my efforts to turn our economy upward. It will severely limit my ability to work for international economic cooperation abroad."

The bill would give the President broad powers to negotiate for lower tariffs, reduced "nontariff barriers" such as import quotas and for free access to critical materials.



BREZHNEV ARRIVAL — President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing welcoming Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev last night at Orly Airport as the Russian arrived for series of talks.

Pressure Mounts for Removal

Mills Expected to Quit House Panel

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Rep. Wilbur Mills is expected to resign as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee after his relationship with a striptease dancer brought pressure for his removal.

Capitol Hill sources said today that the general feeling among House Democrats was that the 65-year-old veteran legislator, one of the most powerful men in Congress, should be removed within a day or two.

"Terribly Tired"

The Arkansas Democrat, who entered Bethesda Naval Hospital yesterday after successive rebuffs to his power by a party caucus, was reported by a hospital spokesman today to be in satisfactory condition. Before he left for the hospital, Mr. Mills had told colleagues in Congress that he was "terribly tired."

Today, Speaker Carl Albert, D-Oklahoma, said that the 36-year House member would probably be proposed as chairman of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee.

He told newsmen that Mr. Mills is a "sick man."

Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, a member of Ways and Means, said: "We would be substantially better served with new leadership. The present temperament of the committee would indicate we're going to get a new chairman."

It made no specific reference to the Rhodesia question.

The three leaders saw one another here last month. Sources said these meetings were also attended by two jailed rival African nationalists from Rhodesia, Joshua Nkomo and the Rev. Ndabandu Sithole.

They were both freed briefly by the Ian Smith government and came here at different times last month. The sources here said Mr. Nkomo had talks with all three Presidents while Mr. Sithole saw Presidents Kaunda and Nyerere.

Mr. Vanik said that if Mr. Mills lost the chairmanship he would probably leave Congress as well.

"I don't see him deprived of his chairmanship and remaining in Congress," Mr. Vanik said.

Albert's Comment

While rumors spread that the Arkansas might resign, reporters asked Speaker Albert whether Democrats meant to eject Mr. Mills from the chairmanship he has occupied for 17 years. Speaker Albert replied: "I think that's a pretty accurate statement."

Mr. Mills' wife, Polly, to whom he has been married 40 years, gave the first information on his condition since he entered the hospital in a statement that said:

"The doctors have been urging Wilbur to enter the hospital for a complete examination for some time and I have been urging him to do so. I do not know how long he will be required to remain in the hospital, but I will be with him daily."

Anne Battistella, the strip-tease dancer Mr. Mills visited in Boston last weekend, causing new controversy over his behavior, is expected to visit him in the hospital, too. Mrs. Battistella, whose professional name is Fanne Foxe, abruptly terminated a dancing engagement in New York last night amid boos telling reporters tearfully that she meant to visit the ailing representative.

A Close Friend

The stripper, who says she is a close friend of both Mr. and Mrs. Mills, came to public notice after she and Mr. Mills had a brawl with the police at 2 a.m. on Oct. 7. Washington Park police stopped his speedway car, which was driven by another man, and found Mr. Mills intoxicated. Miss Foxe jumped or fell into Washington's Tidal Basin and was picked out by the police.

Despite the bad publicity and criticism that the incident brought, Rep. Mills won re-elec-

3 Black African Presidents Meet, Apparently on Rhodesia

LUSAKA, Zambia, Dec. 4 (UPI) — Three black African Presidents were meeting here today amid intense speculation in Africa to focus on a settlement to Rhodesia's nine-year-old constitutional dispute with Britain.

Radio Zambia said President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana would be "having routine consultations with President Kenneth Kaunda on matters of common interest."

The sources here said that at last month's meetings, Mr. Nkomo was accompanied by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of the African National Council, Rhodesia's main legal African political group.

They also stressed that any such talks would have to be based on the idea of early black majority rule in Rhodesia if they are to be successful.

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solved.

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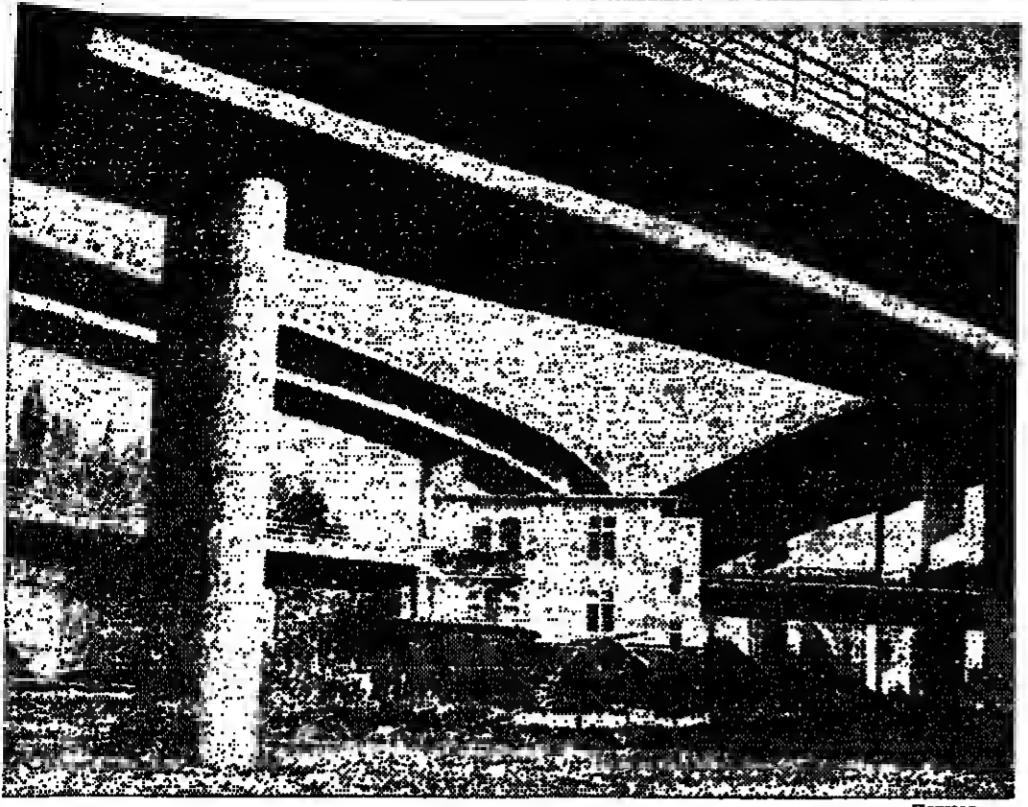
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SPLENDID (?) ISOLATION—Burgeoning super-highways in a village near Koblenz, West Germany, have left this home surrounded by ramps and interchanges. It is reportedly still occupied by an apparently steel-nerved (or deaf) family.

With Brezhnev, EEC and Ford

Giscard Prepares for 3 Summit Meetings

(Continued from Page 1)
to reach agreement on how to wind up the European Security Conference in Geneva. The Russians would like to cap that tedious two-year negotiation with a 35-nation summit meeting next year, but France so far has resisted.

The French believe, however, that Soviet diplomacy has become more supple. They see that in progress made in recent weeks in Geneva and in the Vladivostok agreement. The French believe the Vladivostok accord was the first time the Russians ever have accepted the principle of "equality" rather than superiority in a negotiation and that there is reason to believe they will continue to show flexibility in other negotiations, such as at Geneva and the armed-forces reduction talks in Vienna.

Soviet Stake in Détente

The French feel the Soviet Union has a stake in détente, and is also extremely sensitive to problems in the Western world. Soviet restraint in several sensitive Western areas has been noted here, including Portugal, Cyprus and Italy. It appears natural to Paris that Moscow would be concerned about an economic crisis in the West at the very time it is seeking greater economic cooperation with the West.

The French look on Mr. Brezhnev's visit as an effort to satisfy his curiosity. The trip had not been scheduled, and the Russians had wanted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to come to Moscow. Mr. Brezhnev will be probing to see what new elements Mr. Giscard d'Estaing brings to French foreign policy, especially regarding French independence, which often is as irritating to Moscow as to Washington.

The French look on next week's EEC summit meeting as the last one of its kind. Henceforth, EEC leaders will meet periodically and informally to make policy, with no references to summits. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that next week's meeting will be a modest success and points out that there has been an evolution in French policy: France now supports direct election to the European Parliament, and will propose a date, and it wants

25 Alleged Agitators

Are Seized in Spain

BARCELONA, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Police arrested 25 alleged Communists strike agitators in the Barcelona region, the national news agency said today.

The detained were identified as alleged members of the Unified Socialist party of Catalonia, a Communist group. Those arrested were said to be suspected of having distributed leaflets calling for a general strike in the Catalonia region last Thursday. Strikes are outlawed in Spain.

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limitations put on the right of veto in the Council of Ministers of the European Communities.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing thinks that a compromise can be found to keep Britain in the community, but he believes that the word "renegotiation," which the British have used, is too strong.

Schmidt Plans Wide Discussions In U.S. With Ford

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived here today for talks with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about worldwide inflation, recession and the high price of oil.

White House officials and West German diplomats here both said the two leaders had no bilateral problems to discuss and would concentrate on the economic issues facing the world.

Mr. Schmidt's official business with the President will begin tomorrow morning, when two hours of talks are scheduled.

In an interview published here this week, the Chancellor said he would discuss "the old problem of inflation, the not-so-old problems that have arisen in the wake of the oil price explosion. The shift in the terms of trade, the enormous change in the balance of payments situation all over the globe and increasing unemployment in a number of countries."

Mr. Schmidt added that he favored a conference about oil prices with consumer countries—both industrialized and developing—on one side and producers on the other.

300 Soviet Jews In W. Berlin Must Return to Israel

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The West Berlin Senate ruled yesterday that more than 300 Soviet Jews who came to this city on Israeli documents do not qualify for permanent residence permits and will have to return to Israel.

West Berlin spokesman Günter Struve said: "The Senate is deeply disturbed that many Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe do not want to remain in Israel."

"The Berlin Senate took the decision with the full agreement of the Jewish community."

He said 546 Jews have settled in West Germany since August, 1973. Most of them came from the Soviet Union after spending some time in Israel. They remained in the divided city on Israeli documents and temporary residence permits.

"After an extensive interpretation of the regulations, 200 of them were granted German nationality," Mr. Struve said, but the rest will have to return to Israel.

ORTF Newsman Suspends Strike

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Journalists at the French state television and radio network, ORTF, voted today to suspend until next Monday the walkout which has intermittently disrupted programs last week.

The journalists, who are protesting against layoffs of more than 200 of their group scheduled in the reorganization of the network, will resume normal working tomorrow.

Since the end of last week news programs have been reduced to the minimum required by law when journalists are on strike.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing gives an overriding importance to trade in conducting foreign policy, and it should be a principal topic at each of the summits. Mr. Ford should expect the French to bring up the sensitive subject of aircraft sales, for it is clear they believe Europe must preserve a healthy aircraft industry.

Oil imports will cost France \$10 billion this year, and that must be met through exports. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is aware that a recent State Department report, (named after U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Thomas Enders) states that it is in the U.S. interest to keep oil prices at their present levels. Because of the enormous sums of money that are flowing to the producers, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing believes that guarantees for both sides must be found.

He also believes that the energy crisis prevented an international monetary agreement from being reached, and that without it a new world monetary order already would be functioning.

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He is not upset by allegations that he is a prisoner of the Gaullist party and Gaullism. He dismisses them as nonsense. But he believes that the correct way of describing French foreign policy is as one of sovereignty in decision-making.

He attributes the series of recent attacks on his personal style and lack of leadership to resentment that a president would want to remain natural while in office. But he also believes persons unnamed are out to damage him. He thinks that most Frenchmen will be shocked by the campaign and that it will not succeed.

High official sources have suggested here that the campaign could have begun in circles that opposed French sympathy with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is reportedly irritated that French diplomacy went quite so far, so fast in recognizing the PLO.

On another domestic matter, the President believes that the difficulties between the French Communists and Socialist parties are likely to persist for some time. The Elysée analysis is that the Communist party has begun to find the alliance tactically unfavorable.

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Jet's Discharge Was No Bomb

DENVER, Dec. 4 (AP)—Police and firemen rushed to the home of James McBride near Stapleton International Airport yesterday after Mr. McBride said that a bomb had crashed through the roof.

As firemen cautiously approached the bright blue ball that had landed in Mr. McBride's kitchen, they noticed it was melting. It was also emitting a strange odor.

Subsequent investigation revealed that the ball was a result of a leaking drain in an airliner's lavatory, in which a blue liquid is used to sanitize waste. The effluent formed a large ball of ice on the fuselage, then dropped off as the aircraft lost altitude on its final approach to the airport.

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Saudis Say They Bought French Arms \$370-Million Deal Includes Missiles

RIYADH, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Saudi Arabia has concluded an \$870-million arms deal with France and is confident of getting sophisticated weapons from the United States "with no strings attached," the Saudi government announced yesterday.

Defense Minister Prince Sultan Ben Abdel Aziz spoke to newsmen at the Saudi oil port of Dammam, where he attended graduation ceremonies for Saudi Air Force cadets.

Prince Sultan also confirmed that Saudi Arabia aims to establish 100-per-cent control of Aramco, the American oil company that handles most of Saudi Arabia's oil production. But, he said, it "may be a few months" before this can be achieved.

The defense minister said that a deal he recently signed with a French delegation provided for arms purchased from France worth 4 billion francs (\$870 million). He said that the main purpose of the deal would be to strengthen Saudi Arabia's armored divisions.

Prince Sultan said that the deal included the purchase of sophisticated missiles and that Saudi Arabia would pay in cash. He added that French armament factories already have started work on the contract, which is scheduled to be completed within four years.

The prince also said that a delegation of Saudi military technicians, headed by the deputy defense minister, Prince Turki Ben Abdel Aziz, is currently in the United States to choose the type of weapons that Saudi Arabia wants from the United States.

He said that the United States "has agreed to provide us with our needs in sophisticated weapons with no strings attached." He added that "all we own is at the disposal of the Arab nation and will be in the battle against the common enemy [Israel]."

In reply to questions about the reasons for the Saudi arms buildup, Prince Sultan said the Persian Gulf should be kept out of international spheres of influence and alliances. He said that Iran, which is also engaged in an arms buildup, is not a source of danger to the Gulf, but rather "a Moslem and brotherly state."

On Saudi plans for a total takeover of Aramco, of which Riyadh now owns 60 per cent, the defense minister said:

"Our direction now is toward 100 per cent ownership, but the time needed for this may be a few months."

3 Presidents In Africa Meet

(Continued from Page 1)
to Tanzania for talks with President Nyerere before being taken back to Rhodesia, the sources said.

Observers in Salisbury believe the latest round of meetings was called so all three African nationalists from Rhodesia could be present.

One of the strikers died in his prison cell, and one day later



MEETING NEWSMEN — French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre in Stuttgart after visiting jailed terrorist Andreas Baader. With him is former student leader Daniel Cohn-Bendit.

Seeks Panel to Defend Terrorism

Sartre Claims Germans Torturing Baader

STUTTGART, Dec. 4 (UPI)—French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre today accused West German authorities of torturing the accused terrorist, Andreas Baader, and called for an international committee to defend imprisoned members of the anarchist group.

Jailed for Robbery

Baader had been recaptured by the police after members of the band freed him from jail in 1972 while he was serving a term for bank robbery.

"Baader has tried to create a new society. He has tried to turn principles into deeds," Mr. Sartre said.

He said Baader told him the anarchist group seeks to cause a civil war, which it feels is necessary in West Germany at the present time.

Mr. Sartre added that intellectuals "whose politics and morals are above reproach" should form an international committee to defend imprisoned members of the group.

Tougher Laws

Armed with tough new terrorist laws, the police is houses at addresses supplied by the informer.

Ten suspects were picked

a single house in the E11 district of London, where, according to a neighbor, they lived dressed hippie style. A guard was put on the house.

"They were very quiet and gave us any other," said

British passed a "prevention of terrorism" law five days ago, which after a bomb killed persons and injured 183 in Birmingham.

It outlawed the IRA in Britain, provided for seven days' detention without charges and it is possible to deport suspected IRA members.

A 24 Man Expelled

Britain used its new expanded authority for the second time less than 24 hours. Yesterday, deported to Dublin a Scottish organizer of a political arm of the IRA.

Gerald Doherty, 31, organizer of Clann na Eireann in Glasgow, was arrested by Special Branch detectives Monday and put aboard an Aer Lingus airliner for Dublin yesterday.

The situation is complicated by the strife within the Greek-Cypriot community. Some Greeks in the Turkish side deeply distrusts the archbishop and threatens to cancel any negotiations if he returns to Cyprus. In any case, serious talks might have to wait until the political instability in Ankara is resolved.

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Today John Rafferty, 34, put aboard a scheduled flight for Dublin after being driven under guard, in an unmarked police car, to within 20 yards of the plane at London Airport.

Mr. Rafferty told newsmen he was a member of the IRA's political wing, the Sinn Fein, which Britain outlawed along with the IRA. The Sinn Fein is still legal in both parts of Ireland, although the IRA is outlawed.

Kissinger Reels

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will hold private talks about Cyprus here next week with the foreign ministers of Greece and Turkey, diplomatic sources said today.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to come here for the annual winter meeting Dec. 12 and Dec. 13 of foreign ministers of NATO. The sources said he will arrive Tuesday evening and spend Wednesday in talks.

Senate for Limit On Aid to Turkey

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—The Senate today voted to cut off military aid to Turkey by mid-February unless President Ford determines that substantial progress has been made on a Cyprus peace settlement.

The action came when the Senate approved by voice vote an amendment which Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., proposed to the foreign-aid bill.

The amendment originally would have cut off aid by Dec. 10, but it was changed to 30 days after the next Congress convenes—or about mid-February. The change was made on a 55-36 vote.

Argentine Terrorists Murder Factory Boss

Buenos Aires, Dec. 4 (AP)—A terrorist gang broke into a suburban factory today and killed the personnel manager, accusing him of "dictatorial practices" with the workers.

The victim was identified as Ramon Samaniego, an executive of Cankabrika, a firm associated with the West German Otto Deutz Co., which makes tractors and trucks.

"I think the archbishop sees the reality, but I'm not sure he's ready to acknowledge what he sees. And I'm not sure he's personally to adopt a realistic interpretation."

Many Interpretations

"Geographical federation" is subject to so many interpretations that details become critically important. To the Turkish side, a "geographical federation" means division of the island into separate districts. Large numbers of people would be uprooted to give the Turks a sizable majority in their own area.

To the archbishop, it means that the ethnic Turks would merely have increased administrative powers over the sectors in which they now live. He opposes any forcible movement of population and does not even like the idea of defined boundaries between Greek and Turkish districts.

On Sept. 8, the army wrapped the guerrilla band, killed 17 of them and freed Sen. Figueras.

The jury previously found that Mr. Hughes defamed Mr. Maher in a 1972 telephone news conference when he said that he was "a good dishonest son of a bitch and he stole me blind."

On Dec. 31, the government sent 40 per cent of the army into mountains to the senator.

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Some New Atomic Weapons Not Covered by Arms Pact

By Michael Geler

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Several new atomic weapons covered by the proposed Russian arms pact are likely to continue as negotiators in Geneva and the leaders in Washington begin to study the details of the new plan.

The tentative new arms pact puts a ceiling on long-range strategic missiles and heavy bombers of both sides, it appears. It does not cover the new fire bomber being produced by the Russians or new, shorter-range cruise missiles being developed by the United States.

These weapons are not covered

mainly because they are not ocean-spanning in range, though it is clear that both weapons could hit the homeland of a country from considerable distances.

Similarly, the new pact does not prohibit the deployment of long-range missiles carried on trucks or aircraft, another form of weaponry. If such ones are fielded, they will fit against the overall ceiling of 1,400 missiles and bombers faced each country.

Part of SAC

so not covered by the agreement are some 76 FB-111 bombers that are "part of the U.S. strategic Air Command. They have been excluded from the fire-bomber category because they are smaller and shorter-ranged than the big U.S. B-52

With aerial refueling, both the Russian Backfire and the FB-111 can reach targets in the United States and Soviet Union.

They will be argued by hardliners in the Defense Department that Soviet Union only recently the Backfire into production, unless limits are put on production in forthcoming negotiations at Geneva, the Russians will be able to build up a air force beyond the overall limits, since the Backfire won't be limited.

The Russians now have only 150 older but long-range engine heavy bombers.

The Backfire, which has two

engines, has long been a matter dispute between U.S. intelligence and military circles.

Pentagon Says U.S. Fighter Would Be a Boon to Europe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—The Defense Department said yes, that European industry could reap nearly \$2 billion in sales if four NATO countries buy a new American light fighter plane instead of a competitor.

This bait, in the form of European industrial sharing in what eventually be a \$13-billion program, was made public as the for a decision by Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark and way approached.

The four countries are expected make their choice between a plane and France's Mirage about mid-January, after the Air Force decides which of competing American models will order. The two competitors General Dynamics' YF-16 and Lockheed's YF-17.

550 Are Sought

The NATO group is shopping 350 lightweight fighters to replace aging U.S.-built F-104s. The Air Force plans to purchase for its use.

Defense officials have forecast sales of about 3,000 units worldwide, including the and European purchases as possible purchases by Israel, Iran and Japan.

Switzerland for the favor of NATO group has been going for months, with both the United States and France offering incentives.

Pentagon said that it was

possible for the four countries to recoup at least 80 per cent of the cost of the planes they buy by taking part in production of components for lightweight fighters bought by the NATO countries and by the United States.

Projections made

Injected into this calculation of 80-per-cent offset would be prospective sales of at least 500 of the lightweight fighters to other countries, which U.S. officials expect.

According to the Pentagon plan, 10 per cent of the value of all parts used to make the U.S. fighter would be manufactured in Europe and shipped to the United States for use by the American plane builder.

Forty per cent of the value of all parts used to make the NATO version of the air combat fighter would be produced within the four countries, using existing factories and skilled manpower.

The NATO planes would be assembled in Belgium and the Netherlands, while the engines would be put together in Belgium.

Leaning to the Mirage

This appeared to be an enticement particularly to Belgium, which reportedly has been the only one of the four countries to lean toward the French Mirage.

The Pentagon said that 15 per cent of the value of all parts produced by the United States to manufacture planes for additional countries would be made in Europe.

If total sales reached 2,000 planes, the Pentagon said, the four countries could offset 100 per cent of their cost in buying the U.S. plane.

Chile Reports A Top Guerrilla, Girl Friend Slain

SANTIAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—Officials said today that security forces yesterday shot and killed the No. 4 man in Chile's biggest guerrilla group and his girl friend. The leader of the group, a nephew of the late President Salvador Allende, is trying to flee the country, they said.

The two members of the Revolutionary Left Movement, or MIR, were slain during a gun battle with intelligence agents and police on a suburban street. The security men spotted a car containing three suspected extremists and gave chase.

The government said Alejandro de Barra and Ana Maria Puga were slain and the other person escaped.

The government said Andres Pascal Allende, 30, MIR's secretary general, is in northern Chile, hoping to escape to Bolivia or Argentina through one of the mountain passes.

Tremors Jar Italy

NORCIA, Italy, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Light earth tremors shook this mountain area of central Italy yesterday for the second straight day, causing some damage but no casualties.



PAYING A CALL—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller with President Ford at the White House Tuesday while House Judiciary Committee held nomination hearings.

Financial Aide Testifies on Family's Worth

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (UPI)—

The 84 members of the Rockefeller family are worth more than \$1 billion in securities owned outright and in trust from which they benefit, the House Judiciary Committee was told yesterday by the family's senior financial adviser.

Richardson Dilworth, who has held the advisory position for the last 17 years, disclosed these figures to the committee in a detailed presentation that included charts.

The picture that emerged was of a family fortune whose founder, John D. Rockefeller sr., made perhaps \$1 billion, gave away more than half of it and left \$465,000 to his son, John D. Rockefeller Jr. After giving more than \$300 million to charity, John D. Rockefeller Jr. left \$240 million to his son Nelson Rockefeller and Nelson's four brothers and sister.

The present generation, according to Mr. Dilworth's summary, has given more than \$25 million to charity and is worth more than \$1 billion.

Elegacy Awaited

Mr. Dilworth's appearance had been eagerly awaited by Democratic committee members who insisted that a thorough examination, or at least disclosure, of the entire family's fortune was necessary to make an accurate judgment about the extent of its economic conflict of interest for Nelson Rockefeller, who should be confirmed as vice-president.

Member after member, however, conceded that the amount of information and the vast amounts of money represented on Mr. Dilworth's neat lists and charts was so staggering as to make it difficult for them to question him.

Mr. Dilworth, a lean, gray-haired man, first read a prepared statement, and then set up the charts to explain the family's holdings, which were given in aggregate, not broken down for each family member.

As the family's senior financial

adviser, he heads the office at 30 Rockefeller Plaza in New York City, known as Rockefeller Family & Associates, which handles the investments of the 84 family members. Throughout, and in response to several questions, he stressed that each family member's investments are handled individually, without reference to the others.

Simply Investors

In his statement, he also said: "It should be stressed that both the family members and the investment advisers in the family office are 'totally uninterested in controlling anything.' The family investors are simply investors."

Under questioning from Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., he later amended this statement to exclude Rockefeller Center Inc. and International Basic Economy Corp., both family-controlled corporations, saying he had been referring to "large public companies."

He also said that providing the aggregate figures should not be taken to indicate "that this family acts in concert when in fact this has never been the case." He said that the family members differed sharply in their attitudes—some, for example, being so uninterested in it as to difficult to

Ethiopia Begins Trial of Officials

ADDIS ABABA, Dec. 4 (UPI)—A three-man special military tribunal today began trying former government officials on charges of corruption and maladministration, a spokesman for the military government said.

A radio announcement of the beginning of the trials gave no indication of where the tribunal was meeting, the names of the accused or the specific charges against them.

It was assumed the court was meeting in the Grand Palace, now the headquarters of Ethiopia's military government, where about 170 prisoners are being held.

get them to meet with an investment counselor from the office even once a year.

He did describe the investment operation, however, as interested in long-term appreciation, not quick profits. "The quick turn," he said, "we're not in that business."

Nelson Rockefeller, in particular, he said, had tended to leave management of his investments entirely to Mr. Dilworth and his staff. "He doesn't call me up and suggest I ought to do this thing or the other thing," he said, adding that Nelson Rockefeller is "always concerned about the conflict-of-interest question arising" from any of his investments.

Mr. Dilworth said that the former New York State governor had never given him specific instructions with regard to oil stocks, and has given him no instructions concerning buying or selling during the last two years.

He cited the insistence of both Nelson Rockefeller and his brother, Laurence, that the family members' \$60,000 financing of an unsympathetic campaign biography of Arthur Goldberg, a Rockefeller gubernatorial opponent in 1970, was a financial, not political undertaking.

Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., said it "defies credibility" that this was "straightforward investment."

Mr. Dilworth replied: "It was an underwriting, sir, not an investment."

Excluded from Mr. Dilworth's charts were such personal valuables as jewelry, personal real

estate and Nelson Rockefeller's multimillion-dollar collection of art.

The lists of stocks he provided included only the largest, amounting to \$138,200,000 of the \$442,220,000 aggregate held outright by the family members. It included large holdings in Exxon, IBM, Standard Oil of California, Mobil Oil and the Chase Manhattan Bank, which is headed by David Rockefeller, another of Nelson's brothers.

Mr. Dilworth said the offer of legal fees was made after he and Ehrlichman hired lawyers the same day.

Earlier, Mr. Haldeman conceded that he and Mr. Nixon, in mid-April, 1973, talked about "pre-

ferred treatment" with us and as a result suggested we retain legal counsel." Mr. Haldeman said.

Mr. Haldeman said the offer of legal fees was made after he and Ehrlichman hired lawyers the same day.

Mr. Haldeman then read from a transcript of a conversation Mr. Nixon had with Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman on April 17, 1973, less than two weeks before their resignations, in which Mr. Nixon said that giving them the

years' treatment over the years.

Mr. Haldeman replied: "I recall a general conversation like that."

Mr. Ben-Veniste then read from a transcript of a conversation Mr. Nixon had with Mr. Haldeman and Ehrlichman on April 17, 1973, less than two weeks before their resignations, in which Mr. Nixon said that giving them the

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Mr

Western Publishers Cannot Keep Pace

Solzhenitsyn Forging Ahead on His Writings

By Hedrick Smith

ZURICH (UPI).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn came downstairs from his writing room in a faded blue lumberjack shirt, its tails hanging over loose-fitting slacks, his hair flying, his beard full. He was taking a break from writing, and he exuded energy and activity.

He had been working on his historical novel "March 1917," he said, and it was to be finished that day, according to plan, so he could shift to some new work.

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Jeweler

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Hotels Inter-Continental and Diplomat RIO DE JANEIRO
And Major Cities in South America NEW YORK
ST. THOMAS, U.S.V.

Soon, the Nobel Prize-winning author disclosed, he would write the story of his arrest and deportation in February.

His eyes glinting with amusement, he recalled that he had gone off quickly with the police agents who had come to arrest him at the family apartment off Gorky Street in Moscow, because at that very moment "there was so much lying on the table" of his own sensitive material that he did not want the police to see it.

Quick Laughter

"If only they had known," he mused, tossing his head back in quick laughter.

The nine months of enforced exile have only sharpened Mr. Solzhenitsyn's creative zeal and increased his productivity. Western publishers can no longer keep pace with him. Not only is he forging ahead with his series of historical novels on the Russian revolution, but also he has begun issuing missing chapters, scenes, chapters of works already published.

Westerners, Mr. Solzhenitsyn warned, should know that any work by a Soviet author has been self-censored and they should take that into account when assessing Soviet writing. "In general, in all my books, I left out certain things and toned down my works," he said in Russian. "Softened down," he repeated in English for emphasis and to be

sure that he had been fully understood.

"The Gulag Archipelago, 1918-1956" was the only exception, he said.

Now, with energy and determination to correct the record, Mr. Solzhenitsyn is making available chapters written previously about Lenin and other taboo subjects that he felt were too sharp or risky in Moscow.

Jealous of Time

In the first days after the 65-year-old writer was forcibly deported without his family, he was sick with hypertension, according to friends. But now, with his home and his family around him, Mr. Solzhenitsyn labors with punishing intensity from morning until 2 a.m. daily. As in Moscow, he is jealous of his time, sees relatively few people and does not read newspapers. He prefers listening to radio news.

His focus now, as before, is Russia. His three-story stucco home on a quiet, cobble street, a 10-minute tram ride from downtown Zurich, has become a little island of Russia. His downstairs living room is furnished in Western style, but upstairs he has his archives from Moscow, his old writing table, a small lamp from his prison days and a few icons.

Although the Solzhenitsyns have been uprooted, other elements of their family life remain from the Moscow days. The gate to the yard is kept locked, as was the door in the Moscow apartment. The family remains vigilant about intrigues of the Soviet secret police and almost as wary of Western telephones as it was of Soviet ones.

As before, Natalya Solzhenitsyn, the author's 35-year-old wife, is his main researcher, secretary, editor and adviser. Finding an appropriate Russian-speaking secretary for him to ease her burden has been impossible.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn himself looks strong and vigorous, but the relentless pace of his working and the managing of a family of four children has evidently tired his wife.

Most importantly, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said, they nourish an unquenchable conviction that they will go back to Russia when times and the situation change.

"In your lifetime or in the children's," she was asked.

"Oh," she replied, "in ours, of course."

The two cosmonauts aboard Soyuz-16 carried out medical and biological experiments before moving into a link-up orbit this evening, Tass said. Soyuz-16 was launched Monday.

U.S. Army to Try 2 GIs Who Took Part in a Strike

BERLIN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The U.S. Army said yesterday that two soldiers who took part in a strike last week will be tried by special court-martial for failing to obey orders and failing to report for duty.

The two, identified as Robert Nuchow, 19, of Leonia, N.J., and Mark Shadie, 19, of Saint Petersburg, Fla., both of Battery C, 94th Artillery, and stationed in West Berlin, led a 24-hour strike Nov. 25 to oppose Army regulations.

The inspector general's office said an investigation found that the grievances voiced by the 20 striking soldiers were "completely unrelated" to the men's demands for greater self-determination.

The strikers demanded a number of changes in Army regulations, including the right to veto all officer appointments to their unit. They handed a list of 15 demands and complaints to the West Berlin command's inspector general.

The Army said 10 other strikers were given nonjudicial punishment by their battery or battalion commanders.



United Press International

HANDY MAN—Charles Schneppenhauer of Salamanca, N.Y., is a railroad employee by day, but nights are a different matter. He spends them tailoring, sewing, knitting, crocheting or upholstering. In addition to making his own clothes, he turns out blouses, shirts, skirts and sweaters for his wife. He's been at it 20 years. Uh, he also bakes.

Exorcism Grows in Popularity In U.S. as Satanism Expands

By Edmond K. Gravely Jr.

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 4 (UPI).—A man supported her head and shoulders and two or three ministers knelt around her in the front of the sanctuary of the Newton Presbyterian Church.

The woman, sitting between the pulpit and the pews on the carpeted floor, pleaded for help.

"Please get me right. Please just get me right. I don't care what you do," she said to the ministers. She had fallen to the floor asking for prayers for her crippled leg.

They talked with her quietly for a minute or so, and then asked her to repeat a statement of faith, which she followed in a soft voice until she came to the last word, which she seemed unable to repeat. Instead, she moaned.

"That's it," a minister said. "Come out, shame, in the name of Jesus." "Out!" the command persisted and the woman moaned, although no one was touching her mouth or throat.

Suddenly, her whole body thrashed violently and a strange, high-pitched voice came out of her mouth, "I'll humiliate her. I'll humiliate her. I'll make her fall in front of her friends."

"No you won't," a minister replied. "Come out of her, Satan, in the name of Jesus. Loosen her and come out of her."

Another quick cough and it was over. A smile eased across her face, and she prayed, "Thank you, Lord. I'm not ashamed. I'm free." She laughed, as did those around her, with relief.

A scene from the movie "The Exorcist" it was not, but an exorcism it most certainly was.

For hundreds of thousands of persons—housewives, engineers, ministers, businessmen, doctors—the idea of casting demons out of people is no longer strange, although it is relatively new to them. They have seen exorcisms performed and some say they have personally experienced the sudden departure of alien spirits residing in them.

Growing Phenomenon

The extensive growth of this phenomenon, which can be seen in nearly every major city in the nation, has been highly controversial both among church leaders and the medical profession.

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Scientists Weigh Paths to Saturn For Pioneer-11

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 4 (AP).—Following Pioneer-11's inspection of Jupiter, scientists today planned for its next step: a two-billion-mile flight for a look at Saturn.

"If the power holds up, I have no doubt that Pioneer-11 will be alive and working well at Saturn in 1975," said John Wolfe, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Pioneer project scientist.

Scientists gathered here at NASA's Ames Research Center, which controls the Pioneer spacecraft, to discuss possible approach courses. They seek an approach that would allow the nuclear-powered, unmanned vehicle to collect the most information while avoiding meteoroids in Saturn's rings.

While they met, Pioneer-11 sent more information about Jupiter. Its telescope saw the planet as a receding, orange and white striped ball as the spacecraft departed from the north pole.

At midday, the 575-pound vehicle, cruising at 30,000 miles per hour, had pulled 15 million miles away from Jupiter.

At Pioneer-11's next stop, the 34,000-mile-wide ring system of the planet, the probe will pass within 10,000 miles of the planet's surface.

At Pioneer-11's final stop, the 14,000-mile-wide ring system of the planet, the probe will pass within 10,000 miles of the planet's surface.

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Virtual Museum Underwater off Thailand Shore

IN THE GULF OF SIAM, Dec. 4 (AP)—Divers probing the muddy ocean floor say that they have found the beginning of what promises to be a virtual museum of a lost age in Thailand's history.

From the remains of a junk believed to have sunk here 700 years ago, Thai Navy frogmen are retrieving hundreds of pieces of ancient pottery, and authorities plan to explore three more wrecks in the area.

While police boats keep away unauthorized treasure hunters, a team of 25 Thai Navy divers work in half-hour shifts 12 feet below the surface, periodically surfacing with a plate, bowl or urn with fine, pink or brown glaze glistening where the mud of centuries has been wiped away.

The pottery was produced during the Sukhothai era, which Thais regard as the end of their southward tribal migrations from China and the beginning of their emergence as a nation. The kilns were established by Chinese artisans near the empire's capital in what now is Northern Thailand, and their wares were traded around Southeast Asia.

The Fine Arts Department has similar pottery recovered from southern Thailand, archaeology division chief Bunchob Tleebud said. But compared with the bountiful production of the period, Thailand has few artifacts under government protection.

Sixteenth-century wars with Burma destroyed much of the national historical treasure, and in recent years smuggling has depleted many new discoveries.



"THE WORLD OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON"—An exhibition marking the bicentennial of the American Revolution will be seen in Europe next year. In this photo is a mockup of the show, designed by the Charles

and Ray Eames office for the Bicentennial Revolution Administration, in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York through a grant from IBM. First stop for the show: Grand Palais, Paris, Jan. 10.

Blowup in U.S. Country Music—Keeping Pop Singers Out

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 4 (NYT)—Olivia Newton-John is an Australian vocalist who has spent most of her musical career singing English pop tunes.

But five weeks ago, having "crossed over" and joined the stampede to the Nashville sound

with a country-style record called "Let Me Be There," she was voted "top female vocalist of the year" by the Country Music Association, the major trade organization of pickin' and singin'.

Most artists and technicians working here said, well, that's "our business." No matter that Miss Newton-John is basically a pop singer in a long white gown who goes around saying things like, "I enjoy country music, but I don't know much about it."

A few artists and technicians decided, however, that they would rather fight than see another pop or rock musician switch and steal the glory. Miss Newton-John is only the latest in a long line.

Cracked Facade

So after several weeks of bickering, these concerned pickers and singers have boldly cracked country music's one-big-happy-family facade and formed the Association of Country Entertainers, an organization whose purpose is "to preserve the identity of country music as a separate and distinct form of entertainment" and whose membership is limited "exclusively to those

persons who make their living as country music entertainers and who identify themselves primarily as such."

"We don't want somebody out of another field coming in and taking away what we've worked so hard for all year," says Johnny Paycheck, a singer who helped form the new group and one of a handful of members willing to talk openly about its grievances.

Billy Walker, another singer who helped set up ACE, worries about what he calls "the outside influence" now in country music.

He adds: "We're mainly the people who made country music what it is today, trying to protect our business because we see it flaking off in thousands of directions. We're trying to keep it at home."

Souvenir grapes? Perhaps a few.

But an association whose membership includes not only Paycheck and Walker but also Roy Acuff, Porter Wagoner, Conway Twitty, Tammy Wynette, Dolly Parton and 40 others of similar fame, is not exactly a collection of also-rans.

Sensing this, the old trade association has vowed to work closely with the new group. There is even talk of a new "standard" for future awards.

These musicians and technicians who saw Miss Newton-John's award as above his reason that the choice had to be correct since it was made by the rank and file of the Country Music Association.

"That's democracy," said Jo Walker, the association's executive director.

"It is also the wave of the future and a sure sign that country music is alive and growing and unwilling to stagnate," added Bill Williams, the highly respected Nashville editor of Billboard, the news weekly of music.

The CMA membership is made up of that burgeoning band of people who pick, sing, record, sell and broadcast country tunes. Collectively, they have made the country sound the hottest thing in the song industry, moving it to the profitable musical middle with the addition of mad lyrics and pop instruments such as harps, drums and trumpets.

The people who formed the new association are also members of the CMA. Some have flirted with modern sounds, but most tend to be traditionalists.

Musical Dues

Many were out paying the musical dues in rowdy honky-tonks and at dusty state fairs when country was still being put down as "hillbilly," all nasal and scratchy, and Olivia Newton-John was just another kid growing up in a foreign land.

The blowup resulting from this clash of musical wills is embarrassing to both sides. Unlike other segments of the song industry, where bad-mouthing is a way of life, country musicians pride themselves not only on the folksiness of their tunes but also on their own friendly folksiness.

"We don't want to fight with our friends like a bunch of children. We just want to be a positive force," says Bill Anderson, a singer who is the official spokesman of the new association.

Some say that the blowup was inevitable, that it has been building right along with the growing popularity of country music.

These people say that the lines were drawn that night four or

five years ago when Kirk Kristofferson, the Rhodes scholar dropped out whose tell-it-like-it-is beat lyrics have done as much as anything to make country mod, shuffly onto the stage of the Grand Ole Opry, all bursite and lavered in leather, and rasped acceptance for a "song of the year" award for "Sunday Morning Coming Down."

A Record for Bonnard

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—A world record price for a painting by the French artist Pierre Bonnard was set here Monday night. The \$36,100 paid for a picture of a vase of flowers beat the artist's previous record by \$100.

chapter in which Mr. Hallini points out that all Tout-Paris parties have a professional angle.

"Tout-Paris lives on the consumer society—it be the launching of a show, the promotion of some food brand, a winter resort or a new sailboat. Tout-Paris will turn out if there is food—and they will get discounts on the product."

Mr. Hallini also brings up the restaurants where Tout-Paris goes, not to eat, but to see and be seen. There are many, but Lipp, where the proprietor takes care of those who are well-known, is No. 1. But Mr. Hallini approves. "The man (the proprietor) is right. He benefits from the masquerade."

"I had believed that Tout-Paris was going to be a victim of the 1968 events," Mr. Hallini writes. "But I was wrong. After some hard times, they bounced back, as arrogant and pretentious as ever."

Another dark statement: "These people believe Paris is the center of the world. It's no longer the capital of anything."

But half way through the book, Mr. Hallini decides that, despite all the fake reportedly created by Tout-Paris, things have a way of straightening themselves out. "One only has to read 10-year-old gossip columns" to realize that names that were glorified then .. where they are now?"

Which raises the question: Why do they bother?

Paris Chic Set Gets a Drubbing

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Dec. 4 (IHT)—Tout-Paris is a chic set which gets red carpet treatment in restaurants, nightclubs, expensive shops, at premieres and galas.

For the first time, it also takes a beating in a recently published book, "Paris, Hélas, Paris" (Paris, Alain Paris), by André Hallini, a journalist for the French radio and television network.

While Mr. Hallini is no Tom Wolfe when it comes to social satire, he knows Tout-Paris. His opening line sets the tone: "One has to get rid of the Tout-Paris. The comedy has lasted long enough."

"But," he notes, "it's hard to ignore it. Those who try are fast brought back into the flock through endless, devious means such as cocktail parties, receptions, dinners and big premieres."

"Even serious writers succumb," he notes, "because Tout-Paris has many means of seduction: money, shrewdness, hypocrisy, flattery and even a few beautiful women."

"True," he says, "there are a few wits, but with a few exceptions, their famous soirees are deadly—and what's supposed to be a gathering of talented people is generally fake on all levels."

"Tout-Paris is its own language, morals, vocabulary and personal way of thinking, of looking at the world and at themselves. They meet at weddings, junkets, vernissages and also funerals—because, even dead, a Tout-Paris personage is worth something."

"They are mean but funny. They tear everybody apart, in

Champs-Elysées. The production is the one that opened the season in Rouen, staged by Margherita Wallmann, designed by Pierre Simonini and conducted by Paul Ethuin, with Gabriel Bacquier in the title part, and a cast also including André Espinoza, Danièle Pierres, Carlo Millo and Gerard Serkoyan.

Tourists in Romania

VIENNA, Dec. 4 (Reuters)—Nearly 3,700,000 foreign tourists visited Romania this year, 350,000 more than in 1973, the Romanian news agency reported today.



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A new angle on Martini

Some Martini drinkers believe the only right way to drink the right one is on the rocks.

Others allow that a twist of lemon adds a pleasing tartness.

But those with a taste for adventure know there are many ways to enjoy Martini.

Martini and soda, Martini and tonic, Martini and gin—whatever you choose to put with it, Martini's light, bright taste still comes singing through.

So never be afraid to experiment with Martini. It's the right one to have—any way.

The right one

MARTINI



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Spurring the Arms Race

President Ford now has confirmed that the Vladivostok agreement on strategic offensive nuclear arms legitimizes a further buildup, quantitative and qualitative, by both sides.

It is unlikely that the American buildup can be accomplished at present budget levels, despite the President's assertion to that effect. The Pentagon, in fact, expects a 25-per-cent increase in strategic arms spending over the next two or three years. Mr. Ford will hardly be able to oppose that. He proclaimed at his news conference not only a "right" but an "obligation" to increase the American strategic offensive missile and bomber forces to the new permitted levels of 2,400 delivery vehicles, of which 1,320 may be missiles equipped with MIRV multiple warheads. The United States now has about 2,200 delivery vehicles, about 800 of which are MIRV-tipped.

But the strategic arms take only about 18 per cent of the defense budget and cost is not the real issue, despite the many questions Mr. Ford was asked about it. Far more important is the effect the projected Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2) will have on the stability of nuclear deterrence and on the very doctrine of deterrence itself.

About the only accomplishment here is the agreement to ban long-range air-mobile ballistic missiles. Otherwise, the new agreement seems almost calculated to increase instability. By vastly increasing the number of warheads, it enshrines the doctrine that a nuclear fighting capability is needed. Planning to fight a nuclear war, rather than merely to deter one, is certain to reduce the inhibitions against using nuclear arms.

The new agreement authorized the Soviet Union to replace 1,320 of its existing inaccurate single-warhead ICBMs with new, more accurate MIRV missiles carrying an estimated 6,800 hydrogen warheads of a megaton or larger. Defense Secretary Schlesinger earlier this year warned the Congress that a small portion of such a force could threaten the American ICBM force with a pre-emptive "first strike" that might de-

* * *

More and more, the Vladivostok agreement appears to be an accord between the military on both sides—achieved through the intermediary of the chiefs of government—to permit the buildups each desired. Apart from the high ceilings on aggregate numbers of delivery vehicles and MIRV missiles and the ban on air-mobiles, the only other limitations are those barring construction of new silos or enlargement of existing silos by more than 15 per cent. This provision of the 1972 interim agreement, now to be extended to 1985, retains the 300 limit on Russia's giant SS-9 and SS-18 missiles.

The qualitative arms race involving greater accuracy, higher yield-weight ratios, replacement of missiles and bombers by new generations of more advanced arms, and the introduction of land-mobile missiles and submarine-launched cruise missiles can go on unhindered. If this is "putting a cap on the arms race," then a shrimp can whistle—as a former Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, was fond of saying.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It's Cold on Cyprus

The clock is ticking toward the Tuesday congressional deadline by which military aid and sale to Turkey must be halted unless the President certifies that the Turks are (1) moving to end their occupation on Cyprus and (2) respecting American laws restricting their use of American military equipment to self-defense. No one in the administration seriously contends that Ankara is doing either of these things. But the administration, figuring perhaps that the Greek-American lobby's pre-election heat is off, is trying in the new aid bill to continue military aid and sales anyway. The administration still fears that an aid cutoff could not only spoil what prospects there are on Cyprus but tip the Turks out of NATO into pro-Russian or pro-Arab "neutrality." The Congress, or some substantial part of it, still insists that its laws are meant to be enforced, not merely applied at administration convenience. More careful diplomacy last summer surely would have deterred or defused this institutional conflict—the dismal setting in which policy on Turkey must now be made.

Regardless of what happens on aid, the administration's efforts to soften Congress by inducing gestures of moderation from Turkey have been frustrated by the bitter continuing government crisis in Ankara. Ironically, the Turks might have found it easier to handle defeat on Cyprus than the victory which seems to have thrown them for a loop. Bulent Ecevit's political rivals simply refuse to give him the domestic leverage which his foreign-policy triumph would otherwise have brought. There is no government in Ankara. On their part, the Greeks have a government. They have as well the maturity in defeat to accept the consequences for the future of Cyprus. But they do not have, in Turkey, a diplomatic partner. Secretary of State Kissinger is still

running after a Cyprus settlement, and falling behind. To judge by information just made public by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., the administration has put an extra amount of military equipment into the "pipeline" to Turkey so that, if the "cutoff" goes into effect on Tuesday, aid will flow for some time. This maneuver flouts the expressed will of the Congress but allows Mr. Kissinger to tell the Turks that the United States still has their best interests at heart.

If there is the slightest glimmer on Cyprus, it probably lies in the communal talks between interim President Glafkos Clerides, representative of the Greek-Cypriot majority, and Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot minority. They have been discussing not only humanitarian problems but the outlines of a political settlement as well. This is the channel which needs to be deepened. The Turks could perhaps make their own best contribution now simply by allowing Mr. Denktash to negotiate the best new communal and constitutional arrangements on Cyprus that he can get. He surely has the best interests of the Turkish Cypriots in mind but he has been kept on a tight leash by his mainland Turkish patrons. On the other side, the deepening of the Clerides-Denktash channel now depends heavily on Archbishop Makarios, who was deposed as president last July and who is expected to return to the island in a few days. It is a ticklish situation. Archbishop Makarios alone may have the political strength to induce Greek Cypriots to accept the concessions they will have to make in a new communal agreement. But his person and presence sharpen Turkish (and Turkish-Cypriot) fears and, to that extent, he may be a hindrance to the talks.

Meanwhile, a third of the population of Cyprus are still refugees. It is winter on the island, and it is cold.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Europe Self-Isolated

The five-sided figure that once formed the basis of U.S. foreign policy thinking and involved America, the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Europe has now in practice crystallized into a bipolar Moscow-Washington axis, after passing through a triangular phase involving China. Peking must by now have concluded that it served merely as a back door to Moscow and as a lever to impede motion to the bilateral negotiations between the nuclear superpowers. But Eu-

rope has been eliminated from the diagram even more radically than China, and no change in this situation seems possible as long as that continent fails to become an entity with capacity for action. Europe's urgent problem is not the creation of new institutions, however desirable that might be, but the miserable economic condition of some of its member states and its incapability to arrive at common policies on stability, energy, the fight against inflation and handling the balance-of-payments crisis.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

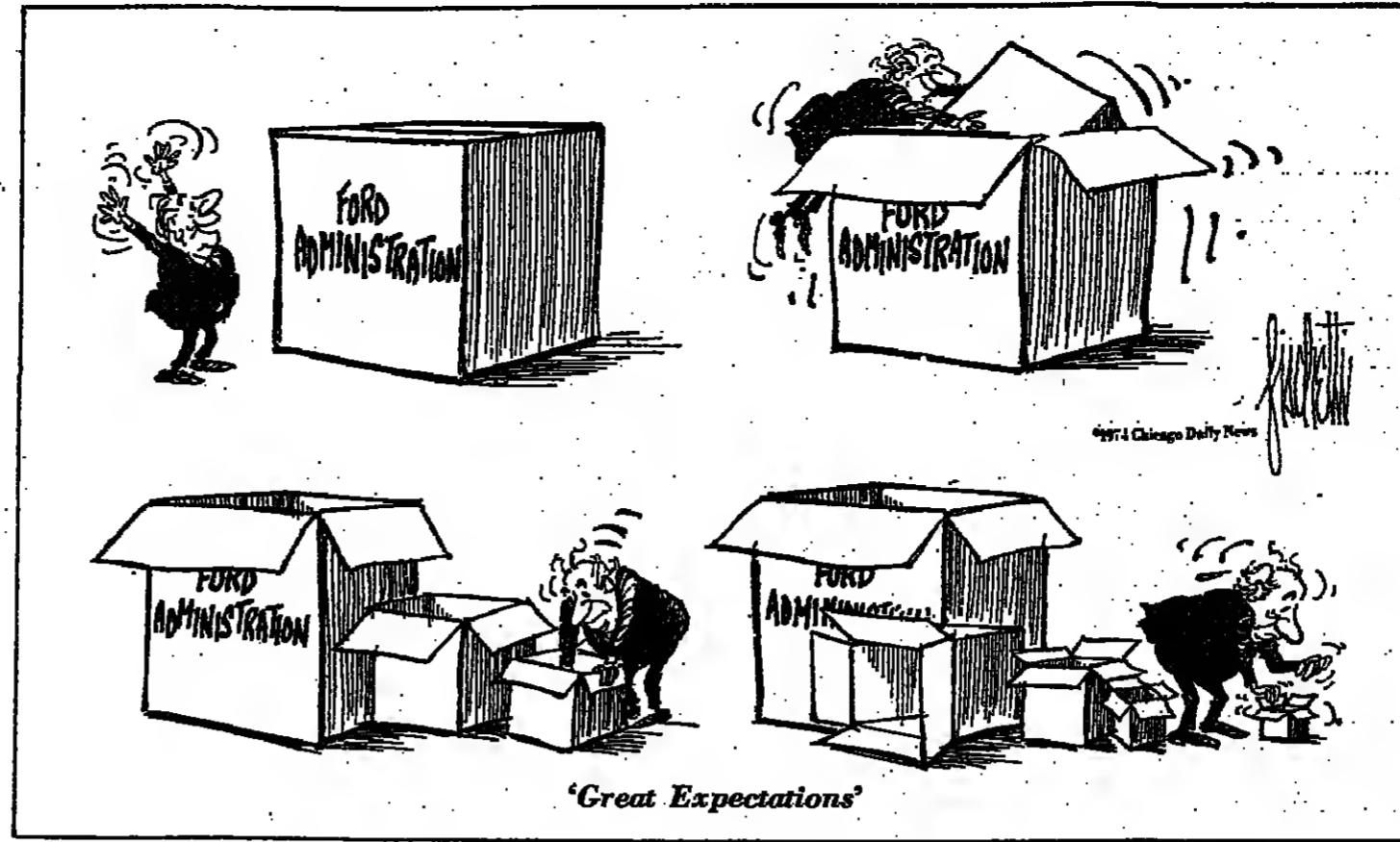
December 5, 1899

LONDON—It is not an exaggeration to say that the United Kingdom today is threatened by a very serious famine—not in the sense that the word is generally used, a scarcity of food, but a scarcity of the white paper upon which newspapers are printed. With the price of wood pulp from Norway and America at an all time high, the situation is serious with no immediate relief in sight.

Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—The defeat of the proposed child-labor amendment to the Constitution was not, to opposition to the principle involved, but to popular disgust at the increasing tendency of the central government to interfere in matters lying normally within the jurisdiction of the individual states. The rebuke was just, unfortunate as is the fact that it delays a reform that is severely needed.



'Great Expectations'

Why Kissinger Failed in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—Henry Kissinger left Peking with a flea in his ear, in the form of a terse, barely polite, four-sentence communiqué which compared unfavorably with previous such efforts. He is still wondering what hit him.

Kissinger went to Peking with some hope of registering real progress in U.S.-Chinese relations, and he was prepared to make certain concessions on such issues as Taiwan but only in exchange for Chinese concessions. But he found, by all accounts, that the Chinese leaders were not prepared to make any of the concessions that could lead to serious bargaining on Taiwan or on any other issues. Why?

The answer may be found in the recent moves toward some degree of reconciliation between China and Russia. What Moscow wants to prevent above all is the possibility that Peking might move closer to the United States.

By giving Kissinger the cold shoulder, Peking is letting Moscow know that China might indeed refrain from too close a relationship with the United States—provided that the Kremlin pays the right price by accepting Peking's terms for normalization."

Important Parcels

Peking's terms, as indicated in the recent Chinese message to Moscow, include an acceptance of the Soviet offer of a nonaggression treaty, in exchange for Soviet recognition of Chinese frontier claims. These are not the claims in Siberia on which, Moscow says, Peking has designs. What is at issue between the two countries are small but often strategically important parcels of land on both sides of the border.

But Moscow, which has repeatedly told the Chinese that it was willing to make "minor adjustments" on the frontier, turned them down flat this time. It is not even willing to talk until the Chinese give up their "preconditions." This new firmness in the Kremlin, which in the past was always the one to make the advances for reconciliation to China, became apparent almost as soon as Peking began to respond to the Soviet feelings.

The Kremlin's new tactic might well be based on the belief that the Peking faction which favors reconciliation is so strong that all Moscow has to do is wait a little longer—perhaps until Mao dies—to get far better terms than it could get now. Any such information, which Moscow might have got from its own intelligence sources inside China, could be easily bolstered by the evidence available between the lines of the Chinese press. An article in the Peking Red Flag, the main party journal, which recently castigated Chinese leaders of 2,000 years ago for making territorial concessions to the "satrap in the north" in order to avoid war, has now been followed by far more explicit articles about the issues in debate.

This time Red Flag has moved the "historical" debate to a more recent period, only 1,000 years back, when Emperor Wang An-shih wanted to defend the country against the perfidious "northerners" who bear an uncanny resemblance to the Russians of

"I have not been persuaded," he said, "that a 20-per-cent increase in the gas tax is the right answer. I was interested in a poll that was published today, which indicated that 81 per cent of the people agree with me against a 20-cent-a-gallon tax on gasoline and don't agree with the various people who are advocating this; I think I'm on pretty solid ground."

But he's not on solid ground. Not with the people who are looking for hard decisions to deal with the national economic problem, not with the other free nations that are looking to Washington for a lead in dealing with inflation and unemployment. Not

in fairness, Mr. Ford has a dilemma: How to deal with the congenital pessimism of Washington, without resorting to outreagous optimism on both the economy and the strategic arms control agreement he has just negotiated with the Russians.

Farmers were getting a dime a bushel for oats, and a nickel a pound for cotton and wool. The average weekly wage for people who were lucky enough to have jobs was a little over \$16. So

President Ford was quite right to insist that we stop talking about 1974 in terms of the Depression of the early 1930s.

Still President Ford continues to sound like the old partisan leader on Capitol Hill, as if he

is leaning against the Russians.

His latest news conference merely brought all this to the fore.

He is so honest that he disarms everybody who lived through the

devious Nixon era, but he still has a problem. For he is counting on voluntary sacrifice to solve his economic problems, while conceding that it isn't really working, and insisting that he is not ready for compulsory controls.

Ford, the Republican leader in Congress, could fiddle with all this, but as President he will soon have to decide whether his voluntary system is working or not

Schmidt Says No. 1 Problem Is Economic

By Joseph Kraft

BONN—"I feel like a man preaching strong drink to the Salvation Army," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said when he visited Britain last weekend. The same phrase, judging by what he told me in an interview here in Bonn this week, applies to his visit to the United States, which begins today.

For the Chancellor—who is one of the tiny handful of truly strong leaders left in office—wants the United States to reassert its traditional economic leadership in the world. But it is a question whether he can convince an American administration, burdened by internal problems and grown accustomed to confusing diplomatic theatrics with international leadership.

As Mr. Schmidt sees matters, the No. 1 international problem is economic. There is "already a worldwide recession," he says. "The problem is to prevent it from becoming a worldwide depression."

The Chancellor does not see any single policy applicable for all countries. He thinks Britain, France and Italy—states primarily troubled by inflation—should follow restrictive economic policies.

Unemployment

He thinks the United States and Germany, countries chiefly troubled by unemployment, should stimulate their economies. While once worried that the Ford administration was following too restrictive a policy, he now seems to believe that though the rhetoric may be restrictive the reality tends to spur business. "The dish is not in the kitchen," said America, "but cold by the time it gets to the table."

The Chancellor, however, does not believe any national policies can work without concerted action on oil. "Unless oil prices become stabilized and known and predictable," the Chancellor told him, "there will be so much uncertainty that recession will slip into depression."

When it comes to preventing the danger, Mr. Schmidt agrees with Secretary Kissinger that the oil-consuming countries first need to work out joint policies for conserving energy, developing replacement fuels and investing oil revenues. Only then should they sit down with the oil producers. "We cannot just have a meeting before Christmas based on good will and no homework," he said.

But he has reservations about Kissinger's most recent scheme for a special \$25-billion credit facility whereby oil revenues would be channeled to weaker countries. The Chancellor thinks too much of the liability will fall on the United States and West Germany. "The risks," he says, "ought to be shared by the oil producers, not borne exclusively by the healthy consuming countries."

Furthermore, the Chancellor is concerned that the Kissinger approach may concentrate on consumer cooperation to the point of never having a dialogue with the oil producers. "It worries me," Mr. Schmidt says, "that so little effort has been given to reach a meeting of minds between oil consumers and oil producers."

The Chancellor, accordingly, wants to mediate between the United States, which has concentrated on organizing the oil consumers, and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who has been calling for an immediate dialogue with the producers—a dialogue that would feature France, naturally, as arbiter between producers and consumers. I hope, the Chancellor says, to be a "bridge" between the French and the Americans on oil.

Shooting Higher

In fact, the Chancellor is shooting much higher than that. He is not happy about an America which deals with international economic matters only as a kind of afterthought to détente and the economic problem has priority.

By trying to serve as "bridge" between Washington and France, the Chancellor is clearing the way for the United States to assume its traditional postwar role as the leader of the world economy. The test of his visit is whether President Ford and Secretary Kissinger will accept what truly is their primary international responsibility.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Tél. 543-60-00 Telex: 214300 Herald, Paris Cables: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer

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would have included that country in the European Regional Group—one of five regional groupings for program purposes—was unsuccessful. But as in the past, Israel can participate as an observer in European or other regional conferences.

Regarding Jerusalem, the General Conference asked the director general Adolfo Miltar M'Bow, to "withhold assistance from Israel in the fields of education, science and culture until such time as it scrupulously respects" previous UNESCO resolutions concerning the cessation of archaeological excavations, the protection of monuments and the preservation of the historic character of the city of Jerusalem.

The Secretariat interpreted this resolution to mean only that aid to Israel under UNESCO's Participation Program will be withheld. Israel received \$24,000 in such aid in 1973-74.

An Israeli amendment which

injected some of the concluding address made by Mr. M'Bow to the General Conference:

"In an organization whose objectives relate to education, science and culture, we must avoid clashes of opinion which look as though they may develop into systematic confrontations; and perhaps even avoid the adoption of resolutions, by however large a majority, which are liable to cause great bitterness in some quarters....

"Allow me to make an urgent appeal for tolerance and understanding. In the future, even if at first it seems impossible, we should seek through patient dialogue that consensus which should be the golden rule in an institution such as this."

ALBERTO OBLIGADO,
Asst. Director General
for Communication,
UNESCO
Paris.

In closing, I would like to recall

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1974

1s Price Fall Continues

Sugar Broker Expelled By Paris Trade Group

PARIS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The expulsion of a Paris sugar-dealing company from France's main commodities market here today heightened nervousness on world sugar trading floors and pushed international prices down further. The announcement of the broker's expulsion came from the Paris Commodity Traders' Association amid reports of massive losses of several hundred million francs.

The Paris sugar market remained closed for the second successive day, as the association's board grappled with the problem of how to meet the losses and restore France's international status as a sugar-trading center. Until yesterday's decision to see the market, futures prices for white refined sugar fell by maximum permitted limits on each of the previous 10 days.

At the top end of the market, involving sugar for delivery next March, prices fell by as much as 1 per cent as dealers tried to load their holdings but failed to find a single buyer.

The brokerage firm expelled was the Natag broking company, which yesterday had more than half of the total 3,000 outstanding interests in the market.

The company was expelled because of its inability to put up reliable cover guarantees re-

quired on speculative contracts, the traders' association said.

The cover guarantees had recently been increased in a bid to control the flood of speculative funds pouring into the market from investors disillusioned with the poor state of the Paris stock market.

London Price Drops

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The London daily price for raw sugar today dropped \$20 a long ton to \$240, continuing a two-week downturn from the record high of \$250 set on Nov. 21.

All terminal market prices remained limit down, seller.

In New York, the March world sugar futures traded at 47.20 cents a pound, down the 2 cents daily limit for the ninth consecutive today.

EEC Purchase Set

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The Common Market has asked world sugar producers to name their price for the supply of 200,000 tons of the commodity to the EEC. Almost all of the imports will go to sugar-short Britain.

The EEC, which recently guaranteed adequate sugar supplies for all nine member states, will accept the lowest offers made over the next week.



United Press International
GLOOM—Faces are grim on Paris Bourse Wednesday as price of gold plunges again.

South Africa May Cut Supply of Gold

PRETORIA, South Africa, Dec. 4 (AP).—South Africa might withhold more gold from the free market, Finance Minister Nicolas Diederichs said today.

He was reacting to the U.S. Treasury announcement yesterday that it is to auction two million ounces of bullion on Jan. 6.

Mr. Diederichs said the country's gold sales policy would continue normally but "we shall consider our attitude in the light of developing circumstances."

"We in South Africa, as the world's greatest producers of gold, have never played the market in the sense that we deliberately withhold gold to increase the price," the minister said.

Mr. Diederichs said he did not believe the United States would continue selling gold from its official holdings as "they will realize that in the uncertain economic age it is not a wise thing to discard one of your most important assets."

"It does demonstrate American concern as to what level the gold price might reach after Jan. 1.

Because of this they have had to take this step to keep the price down," he said.

Mr. Diederichs added that he believes most of the two million ounces will remain in the United States.

Dollar, Gold Decline

LONDON, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The dollar's exchange rate and gold prices declined in Europe

today with dealers in both markets reporting brisk turnover.

Gold declined to \$170.50 an ounce at the London morning fixing from \$183 yesterday afternoon before the Treasury announcement concerning gold sales.

Nevertheless, the price recovered to \$174.25 at the afternoon fixing and later rose to an average of \$174.75, down \$3.75 from the same time yesterday.

In Zurich, gold closed at \$174. down from \$183.25 yesterday, while in Paris it closed at \$177.65, down from \$187.92 yesterday.

The dollar dropped to 2,4780 marks from 2,5010, while declining proportionately more against the Swiss franc to 2,6735 from 2,7250.

The rate also fell to a 1974 low against the French franc, declining to 4,6185 from 4,6235.

Sterling rose to \$3,3285 from \$3,3240.

Slower Growth

Although the total planned spending represents an increase, the rate of growth is below the 12.2-per-cent jump expected for all of this year. When compensation is made for the inflation that has eroded the buying power of the 1975 dollars, next year's plans would represent a drop in the actual volume of new equipment purchased, the department said.

In addition capital expansion during the last half of this year also will show a real drop, despite increased spending.

In its last report in September, the Commerce Department projected capital spending equivalent to an annual rate of \$113 billion between July and September this year and \$118.2 billion in the last three months of the year.

Actual spending from July

through September turned out to be 1 per cent higher, at \$113.9 billion, but the department revised downward by 1.5 per cent, to \$114.4 billion, business spending plans for the last three months of this year.

Industries which raised spending plans this year included the primary metal, chemical and petrochemical industries. The transportation equipment, stone, clay, glass and paper industries trimmed back spending plans.

Next year's plans for expanded capital spending are mainly among nondurable goods industries such as paper, chemical and petroleum as well as airlines and gas utilities, the department said.

End of Slump Seen

In another report today, purchasing managers said the recession should bottom out in the second half of 1975.

Until then, however, further

But Buyers See Slump's End in 1975

U.S. Firms Cut Spending Plans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—Business is slowing down plans for capacity expansion, the U.S. government reported today, clouding prospects for any strong economic recovery in the near future.

Spending on new capital facilities such as factories and machinery is the key to creation of new jobs and increased production to exert downward pressure on prices. So far in the slump, capital spending had been one of the strongest factors in the economy.

But the latest quarterly report from the Commerce Department showed that businessmen apparently are joining consumers in cutting back spending plans.

For the first half of next year, the department estimated capital spending will total an annual rate of \$118.8 billion, an increase of 8.5 per cent above the first half of this year, and 4 per cent above the last half of the year.

Shortages of key industrial materials "are beginning to disappear," but Mr. Andrews said demand is still there and when the economy heats up again shortages could reappear.

deterioration of the economy is likely, according to a National Association of Purchasing Management Inc. survey.

E. F. Andrews, an official of the trade group, said recession, rather than inflation, is now the nation's main problem.

Mr. Andrews said 52 per cent of purchasing agents believe prices will be stable or will decline in the first half of next year. Meanwhile unemployment is rising and "the government probably won't be able to keep unemployment below 7 per cent in 1975."

He said corporations are liquidating inventories at a rapid pace and many companies indicate they will start cancelling forward orders for supplies.

Shortages of key industrial materials "are beginning to disappear," but Mr. Andrews said demand is still there and when the economy heats up again shortages could reappear.

Big Board Prices End Mixed With Investors on Sidelines

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (HT).—New York Stock Exchange prices closed mixed today with investors awaiting final results of the U.S. coal miners' contract vote.

While the Dow Jones Industrial average tacked on 2.03 to 588.64, about 675 issues declined to 620 gains. At 3 o'clock the Dow was up 1.83.

Volume totaled 12.58 million shares compared with 13.62 million yesterday.

The market failed to rally on indications of approval of the coal contract both in early trading and late in the session. Brokers said that investors wanted certain news rather than indications. Final results are due tomorrow and some analysts said investors were aware that even if the coal strike ended soon, the economy would continue in a deepening recession.

Analysts added that some firms' news was contributed to the market by Treasury Secretary William Simon's statement that a tax cut is "certainly" on the list of presidential economic options.

Alcoa was a big loser, dropping 2 3/4 to 27.16. Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette said it is telling clients to consider sale of the issue, citing in part the impact on Alcoa's earnings of increased foreign taxes.

The brokerage house said it does not think Alcoa will have sufficient reserves to cover the fourth-quarter taxes. The problem could hurt earnings significantly, it added. Other brokers also were said to be bearish on the stock.

Alcoa surged 3 to 10 7/8 following news it will offer to exchange 10-per-cent debentures for one million common shares at the rate of \$16 principal debentures for each share.

Most gold mining issues recovered from yesterday's steep losses. Dome Mines gained 1/4 to 46. Homestake Mining ended up 2 5/8 to 43 5/8. ASARO added 1 1/2 to 70 5/8 and Campbell Red Lake tacked on 1 7/8 to 30 3/4.

The rebound was attributed to a late upturn in bullion prices abroad.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.22 to 61.37.

The most active issue was Universal Resources, closing at 3 1/2, down 2 1/2.

In Chicago, liquidation, stop loss selling and scarcity of buyers produced sharp losses in farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade.

There were several limit declines. They included soybeans, at 20 cents a bushel, one corn option down the limit of 10 cents, soybean oil down 100 points or 1 cent a pound, and one-wheat option down the limit of 6 cents.

French Import Prices Up

PARIS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The price index of raw materials imported by France, based on international rates in pounds and dollars, rose 1 per cent in October to 195.0 from 182.9 in September, figures published today by the statistical institute showed. The index, based on 100 in 1968, compared with 107.2 in October last year.

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THE "COMMERCIAL UNION" OF LONDON,

one of the first insurance companies in Europe, recently took a 42% share of ownership in the "Societe des Hotels de l'Etoile" (S.H.E.).

The S.H.E., having abandoned its hotel activities, will manage the real estate investments of the Commercial Union in France.

Peter READMAN and Alec EMMOTT, of the Commercial Union, will be on the Board of Directors of the S.H.E.

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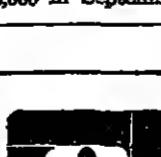
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Oppenheimer & Co. is expanding its Institutional Sales activities and requires at least one senior man to service U.K. and Continental accounts. The position(s) will be London based with extensive travel.

Considerable experience in this field and close relationships with major institutional clients are required. Language fluency would be an asset but is not essential.

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Oppenheimer & Co. Ltd.

Official Approval
Seen in Merger
Of Belgian Banks

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Major plans of Banque de Bruxelles and Banque Lambert, two major Belgian banks, have been approved by the government and the country's banking commission, authoritative banking sources reported today.

There was no immediate confirmation available from the two banks, but spokesmen for both said there will be a press conference tomorrow afternoon.

If merged, the two would form a unit with a combined balance-sheet total of around 370 billion Belgian francs, close to that of Belgium's largest bank, Societe Generale de Banque, which had a balance sheet total of 374.5 billion francs at the end of 1972.

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Dec. 4, 1974

Montreal Stocks

355 Algoma \$ 23 23
225 Astoria \$ 15 15

Eurco Is Worth..

As calculated by the Luxembourg
change, the Euro was today

	3.66071	Belgian Fr.	10,357.00
French Fr.	5.56494	Krone	7,176.88
	8.52892	Irish £	0.52892
German Mark	818.26456	Lux. Fr.	45,500.00
Swiss Franc	\$1,6380	U.S. \$	1,2294



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**Calgary: Dick Jensen, Director,
Oil and Gas Services,
335 Eighth Avenue S.W., Calgary.
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**Dallas: Murray B. Lambert,
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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Art Buckwald

The White Envelope

WASHINGTON.—No matter how bad things get, they could be worse. Instead of Gerry Ford, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France could be our President.

According to the latest reports from Paris, President Giscard d'Estaing keeps disappearing and no one can get in touch with him.

One reputable newspaper says that he leaves a white sealed envelope behind with a duty officer. It is the only clue to where he is. The catch is that the envelope can be opened only in case of a dire emergency.

The problem for the duty officer is that he is the sole judge of whether a crisis is serious enough to reveal the French President's whereabouts.

I take you now to the Elysée Palace. It is midnight. The duty officer is sitting at his desk, which has on it nothing but a telephone and a white envelope.

The phone rings. "Oui, Elysée Palace," the duty officers says.

"This is the minister of defense. I must speak to the President."

"He is not here, Monsieur le Ministre."

"It is urgent. I have just received information that the Arabs are going to cut off all our oil."

"I am sorry, Monsieur le Ministre. I cannot bother the President for that. Why don't you call him next week?"

The phone rings again. "This is the president of the Bank of France. We just got word from Geneva that the Swiss gnomes are going to attack the French franc. I must have authorization to use our gold to fight back."

"I can't help you. President Giscard d'Estaing is not here."

"Where is he?"

"He is in a white envelope on my desk."

"Don't be funny. This is a matter of life and death."

"That's what everyone says. Good-bye."

The phone rings again.

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The phone rings again.

"Moscow calling. Your party is on the phone."

"Comrade Giscard, this is Comrade Brezhnev."

"This is the duty officer."

"I don't want to speak to a duty officer. I want to speak to the President of France."

"He's not here now and he left word not to be disturbed unless it was a dire emergency."

"This is an emergency. France has seized one of our destroyers near Tahiti and unless you give it back to us immediately we will consider it an act of war."

"I'm sorry, Mr. Brezhnev. I can't disturb the President for just one destroyer. Why don't you write us a note?"

The phone rings again. "Alain?"

"Oui, Madame Giscard d'Estaing."

"Where is Valéry?"

"I do not know, Madame Giscard d'Estaing."

"Don't lie to me, Alain. I know he left an envelope behind which says where he can be found. What is her name?"

"Please, Madame, I cannot violate security."

"Alain, I will have your head if you don't tell me where my husband is."

"All right, I will tell you. He's walking the dog."

The phone rings once more. "Alain, this is President Giscard d'Estaing."

"Ah, bonsoir, Monsieur le Président, comment ça va?"

"Never mind that. Where am I?"

"You don't know where you are?"

"Just open the envelope and tell me where I am!"

"One minute. You are at the Crazy Horse Saloon on the Avenue George V at the second ringside table from the left."

"So that's where I am. I was wondering why the acts looked so familiar. I was here last week. Look, Alain, do you have another envelope there? I will now be at the Champs Elysées Cinéma, 10th row, aisle seat."

"Oui, Monsieur le Président. What film are you going to see?"

"If I'm lucky, the 'Last Tango in Paris'."

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